

specimens were identified by the Biological Survey — constituting the first record for Florida. During the winter of 1907-08, Mr Helme, found the bird on the Gulf coast of Florida, south to Cedar Keys.— WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**The Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow in Georgia and Florida.**— This subspecies (*Ammodramus nelsoni subvirgatus*) was found by Mr. Helme as a common winter resident at Cumberland Island, Georgia, and by Mr. Worthington as equally common at Amelia Island, Florida. In each case this is the first record for the State.— WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**White-crowned Sparrows Unusually Abundant in Eastern Pennsylvania.**  
— On May 10, 1908, I noted a single White-crowned Sparrow in a small patch of briars in a fence corner one half mile from my home, and out in the country. On May 11, at 5 A. M., there were two birds in the same place. Dr. Ehinger of the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa., reports seeing two of these birds in the country on May 11, and on the same day eight White-crowned Sparrows spent the day on the campus of the Normal School.— C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

**The Worm-eating Warbler in Ontario.**— On the morning of May 28, 1908, I took a male Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) in a maple woods with a chestnut ridge, about three miles west of London, Ont. My attention was attracted by what seemed to be the notes of a Chipping Sparrow, delivered very rapidly but with a tone a trifle more musical than is the case with the sparrow. After some search we found him sitting still about fifty feet up, and with a glass I could see a warbler's bill and could tell that it was flesh-colored, although the light was too poor to show anything more. A lucky shot brought him down and I had the pleasure of picking up the first Worm-eating Warbler recorded for Canada.

In thinking the matter over I remembered having heard a similar, but not identical, song about a week before, ten miles further west, but was unable even to see the author of the note, and since then I have been told that this warbler was accurately described by a boy living not far from where mine was taken, so that it is possible more than one have been about. Three or four years ago Prairie Warblers were reported and taken in several places throughout the Province where they had not been seen before, and it is possible that this year may see an occurrence of Worm-eating Warblers which will parallel that of the other species.— W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

**Protonotaria citrea at Concord, Mass.**— I observed a fine full plumaged male Prothonotary Warbler at very close range in a briery swampy thicket

in Concord, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1908. This bird was identical in plumage with the one shot by Mr. Kennard in Auburndale last May, which specimen is in the Collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. The bird I saw was associated with Yellow Redpoll and Yellow Warblers and was unmistakable. Two other experienced bird students were with me.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE, *West Medford, Mass.*

**A Prothonotary Warbler in Central Park, New York City.**—On May 4 of the present year I saw and identified a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) flying back and forth over one of the inlets of the lake in Central Park. I watched it nearly an hour, many times seeing it light in a bush not four feet from where I was sitting. I pronounced it a Prothonotary Warbler, then went to the Museum and examined a skin to make sure of it. I was attracted to the bird by its song which was new to me.

On May 5, Mr. Chubb, of the Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Wiegman saw and identified it also.<sup>1</sup>—ANNE A. CROLIUS, *New York City.*

**Brewster's Warbler.**—Thursday, May 14, 1908, I saw a Brewster's Warbler, a male singing, in the Arnold Arboretum near Boston, Mass. At the time he was singing the regular three-syllabled song. He is in the same part of the arboretum as last year, and is, to all appearances, the same bird.

He was seen the following day by Mr. Charles F. FAXON.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Jamaica Plain, Mass.*

**The Kentucky Warbler in Vermont.**—A specimen of the Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosa*), was taken May 30, 1905, at Lunenburg, Vt., by Mr. W. E. Balch and identified at the Biological Survey. The specimen is now in the Fairbanks Museum at St. Johnsbury.

This is probably the first authentic record for the State.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

**Mockingbird in West Medford, Mass.**—From November 17, 1907, until April 20, 1908, we had a Mockingbird — *Mimus polyglottos* — on our place the greater part of each day, with few exceptions, feeding on suet, barberries and cedar berries. The bird, presumably a female, as it did not sing, scolded and drove away the Shrike, Jays, Cedar Birds and Robins.—LIDIAN E. BRIDGE, *West Medford, Mass.*

**Nesting of the Short-billed Marsh Wren in Philadelphia, Pa.**—The Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) is of exceedingly rare occurrence in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where it is rarely seen even as a migrant,

<sup>1</sup>[This is the bird recorded in 'Bird-Lore,' May-June, 1908, p. 128, where, however, the date of the observation is accidentally given as May 8 instead of May 4.—EDD.]